

Mr. Editor:—I am well aware, that in regard to the present excitement on the subject of slavery, much has been said, and done too, by wiser heads than mine; men of talents and worth have committed themselves on the one side or the other, and many have not been diffident in expressing their opinions either for or against the manumission of the oppressed. But sir, there are times when the weak may venture to speak—there are times when indignation will not be smothered; when every man who holds a human heart in his bosom, or possesses in his composition one spark of manliness, should come out and be decided. Such is the present time. It has come to pass that, in the United States, where citizens have guaranteed to them by the Constitution, the freedom of speech and of the press, where the inalienable right of free discussion is acknowledged in the very instrument that makes us a nation, men may be butchered in cold blood, because they take the liberty to believe, and venture to affirm, that slavery is wrong. It has come to pass, that because the abolitionists will not be trod down, because they will maintain their right of talking when they please, and on what subject they please, without fear of the lordly dealer in human blood, they can be hunted down like wild beasts of the forest, and their lives sacrificed to glut the infernal malice of those who hold their fellow men as slaves.

Among those who have fallen martyrs to the cause of emancipation, we have to notice the lamented **LOVEJOY**. He was a star of the first magnitude, a man of most amiable manners, and unexceptionable life; his character was adorned by every christian virtue, and his heart was the abode of benevolence and love. Mr. Lovejoy was one of those gentle spirits, who did not delight in turmoil and strife, and most gladly would he have quitted his post of peril and retired to the sacred employments of his vocation, had he not been conscious that his duty to God and to humanity demanded his continued exertions in behalf of the oppressed. He was alike fearless of the lawless mob, or of the "big ones" that set them on, and continued to discharge the duties incumbent upon him regardless of threatened destruction, until, at last he has fallen, innocently, but most nobly fallen, and by his death has accomplished more for the success of the cause he advocated, than three score years of active life could have done.

But sir, I would inquire, what have the abolitionists done to merit all this accumulation of wrong and outrage? Have they ever excited a mob, or resorted to physical force to disseminate their principles? No, never. I repeat it, sir, never;—and I defy the vilest slanderer that ever steeped his heart in corruption, or disgraced the footstool of God by his presence, to point out one single instance in which abolitionists have trespassed on the rights of citizenship, or infringed in any sense on the liberties of others.

But sir, I will tell what they have done—they have seen the enormities of that system, which binds one man down to be the abject slave of another which reduces him to the condition of goods and chattels, and makes the image of the eternal God a thing which can be bought and sold; they have seen the wickedness of that system which licenses the tearing asunder of friends and kindred, and places the life and person and destiny of one mortal, under the absolute will and control of his fellow; they have witnessed the abomination of that system which exacts the labor of the poor without wages, which makes null and void the marriage compact, and throws wide open to its hapless subjects every avenue of sin and licentiousness; and against such evils, the abolitionists have preached and printed. They have declared, in a voice that makes the ears of the slave holder to tingle, the crying enormities of his system of oppression. They have announced to the nation through the medium of the press, a right guaranteed them by the Magna Charta of our liberties, the danger it was in, by thus harboring in its bosom this abomination of desolation. This sir, is what the abolitionists have done; and for doing this, for maintaining their right to speak and to print what they believe is the truth, their blood has been poured out like water, and their lives sacrificed to gratify the malice of merciless "soul-dealers."

"O shame, where is thy blush,"
Lyndon, Nov. 1837.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS. A few days ago a family of several persons came into this village, consisting of father, mother and several children.—Their language indicated that they were of French origin. They had a miserable old horse and carriage. Among the rest was one girl some eight or ten years old. Her management showed that she had been trained to begging after the best fashion of European cities, and it may serve as a specimen of the whole company. Covered with nothing but a few miserable shreds of old tattered garments, she would go into a house shivering as though nearly frozen and beg the privilege of warming herself a little. Soon she would express a wish that some old garment might be given as she was obliged to travel and was afraid that she should freeze to death; at the same time feigning great reluctance to having it known that she had no shadow of a garment on, save the tatters which were visible. In this way, having excited compassion, something would be brought, and in putting it upon her, it would be perceived that she had no under garments; of course, the pity excited would not let her go without giving her more than was first intended. Clothing was followed with giving her food. Soon, with every expression of thanks, she was off; and having sily divested herself of all she had just received and secreted it, or conveyed it to the old carriage, she would enter another house and go through the same course of shivering and apparent diffident expression of her fear of freezing, &c. Having obtained again what she could, she would again go through the same course as before, and then in all her nakedness and rags go to a third, &c. At the same time other members of the family were carrying on similar operations in other houses.

Unless there is a more resolute refusal to listen to the tales of strolling vagrants, we shall soon have enough of them importuning us to make us as poor as they are in pretence. At the same time, we are doing them the greatest unkindness by encouraging them to depend for a livelihood on tricks and lies, instead of honest industry.

From the Toronto (U. C.) Guardian. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN UPPER CANADA.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 5.
TORONTO IN ARMS!

While writing the foregoing article little did we think that it would be our painful duty to state that Mackenzie's measures were so far ripened into revolution as to lead already to armed opposition to the constituted authorities.

This is the fact. An armed force is collected on Yonge Street, and is threatening an attack upon the city. The Governor, like a brave representative of his youthful Queen, is under arms at the head of his men. The streets are being barricaded. The garrison and the market building are placed in the best possible state of defence that the short notice would admit. Unless Divine Providence interposes much blood will be shed.

Tuesday, 6 P. M. The rebel force, with Mackenzie at their head, are encamped on Gallows Hill, about a mile and a half from the city. An attack is threatened to night. May heaven avert it. Hundreds of the assailants must perish before the city is carried.

Among the armed loyalists we recognise the Chief Justice, Judges Jones and McLean, the Vice Chancellor, and a large proportion of the most respectable inhabitants of the place.

The strength of the rebels is variously reported, from 600 to 1500. About 1000 men are already well armed in the city, with some artillery.

Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock. Through the Divine Mercy no disturbance has taken place in the city during the night. The rebels have fallen back from Gallows Hill, (perhaps there were some unpleasant associations connected with the name,) and have taken up their position, we understand, about three miles from the city. A reinforcement of about 700 loyalists arrived last night from Hamilton, under Col. Allan McNab, and about the same number from Scarborough. Constant accessions are coming in, and we understand it is intended to march out to day, and give battle to the insurgents. From the enthusiasm displayed by the loyalists, and the advantage they possess by having field pieces under their command, and the justice of their cause, there is little doubt of success.

In addition to our hurried remarks of yesterday, we subjoin the following particulars, the correctness of which, we believe may be relied on:—
On Monday night, Mr. Archibald McDonald and Mr. Alderman Powell rode up Yonge Street to reconnoitre the position of the rebels. A little beyond the toll gate, they were intercepted and seized by Mr. McKenzie and three other men, who declared them prisoners.—Alderman Powell drew a pistol, and presenting it within a few inches of McKenzie's face, it flashed and missed fire. He was then pulled from his horse, and as another of the party was leveling his rifle at him, Mr. P. drew his other pistol, shot him through the head, and made good his retreat. Mr. McDonald was taken, and remains a prisoner, with one or two others who fell into their hands yesterday.

Colonel Moody, a veteran officer, who had retired on half pay, having received intelligence of the contemplated descent upon the city, left his home to bring information to the government. On his way he was intercepted by a party of men and killed. One of our citizens, Mr. S. Brooks, who was in company with him, had a narrow escape, but being on a fleet horse he succeeded in reaching the city. Yesterday the dwelling house of Dr. Horne was burned to ashes, and several others plundered.

Last night, about eight o'clock, a regiment of 32 men, under Sheriff Jarvis, was suddenly attacked by a large party of ruffians, who opened upon them a smart fire, but happily without effect. It was briskly returned by the little band with more fatal precision. One of the assailants was left dead and it is said that two others were carried off by the insurgents, mortally wounded.

Yesterday morning His Excellency requested Drs. Rolph and Baldwin to visit the headquarters of the rebels, and to urge them in the name of humanity to desist from their wicked designs, and to return peaceably to their families, and thus prevent the effusion of blood. We understand that the appeal of His Excellency was touching and eloquent; but in vain. McKenzie, who has now ventured his all, dictated terms which no Governor could assent to without forfeiting his honor and his head.

The following slip from the office of the Lewiston (N. Y.) Telegraph, contains a few facts not stated in the above. Lewiston, it will be recollected, is on the Niagara river, opposite to Queenston, and about fifty miles from Toronto.

Lewiston, Dec. 6, 4 o'clock P. M.
The steam-boat Traveller, Capt. Whitney, arrived at Niagara this morning, at 7 o'clock, from Toronto, which place he left four hours before. The boat with a deputation was dispatched by the Governor for volunteers from the District to the immediate aid of the Government and to return with such forthwith. The Reformers of the Home District collected near Toronto the night before last in great numbers (3000), and volunteers in behalf of the government were called to oppose their coming into the city. Some skirmishing took place, and Col. Moody, late of the 104th, was shot dead, with others; and a number of prisoners were taken, amongst whom were Archibald McDonald and Col. Wells. Sheriff Jarvis' house and others were fired and burnt. The Governor and his Council are in the Market Square. James Brown and 300 volunteers are in the fort. Mr. Speaker McNab with 80 volunteers reached the city yesterday. Col. W. Chisholm is expected to-day from Oakville, with all the volunteers he can get to aid the Government, and from Wilby a few yeomanry cavalry are looked for.

The Reformers have at their council Doctor John Rolph, and others of high standing. Three flags of truce were sent yesterday, to the government with the following terms:

- 1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.
- 2d. Grant an Elective Legislative Council.
- 3d. That the Governor leave the Province in two weeks.

6 o'clock, P. M.
The Traveller left Niagara this afternoon with one hundred royal volunteers, under the command of Daniel McDougall, who was a Lieutenant in the Militia at the battle of Queenstown. The Steamer Transit is lying off in the Bay of Toronto, with the family of the Governor and the public munitions. The Militia are assembling at Niagara. Apprehensions are left of an attack upon the town to-night, and preparations are making for defence.

The Oswego Herald of the 7th, seven o'clock P. M., says—

"The schooner Willet, Capt. Macomber, has just come into our harbor, from Belleville, Upper Canada. Capt. M. states that a Government Express passed through Belleville yesterday, with intelligence that the Patriots had assembled and were in arms in the vicinity of Toronto, headed by McKenzie, Bidwell, and Parker; full credit was given to this intelligence at Belleville."

A letter from Queenston of the 6th, says, "While I write the Militia are ordered to march forthwith at Niagara. It is thought few will attend the muster."

LATER.

From the Buffalo Journal, Extra of the 8th.
We have been favored with a copy of a letter, of the date of Dec. 7, from Toronto, which states that at the time of writing the letter, (about noon) the government forces were engaged with the Patriots, about two miles from the city of Toronto, from which place they had been driven. The express who brought the letter, further states that he came out of the city with the troops, and that before he passed them, three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter from Toronto, states that there were then in Toronto, in the opinion of the wri-

ter, at least twenty royalists to one Patriot. This we doubt much, however.

From all the information that we have gleaned, we consider this movement of the reformers as not only ill-timed, but also extremely ill-managed. Had they pushed ahead, immediately after taking possession of Toronto, there would have been little opposition, of moment, to them in the Upper Province. Some of the royal militia would not obey the government orders to turn out, and few volunteered, such was the general panic. When it was found, however, that the Patriots were, from some cause, remaining inactive, their fears were dispelled, and numerous reinforcements were obtained.

Mr. McKenzie, we now learn, commanded the reformers in person.

We have also before us a proclamation by Sir F. B. Head, which is full of royal expressions, and praise of the bravery, &c. of the royalist volunteers.

He also offers a reward of "1000 pounds to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, William Lyon Mackenzie; and 500 pounds to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, David Gibson—or Samuel Lount—or Jesse Lloyd—or Silas Fletcher—and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices, who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of murder or Assault."

"And all, but the leaders above named," continues the proclamation, "who have been seduced to join this unnatural rebellion, are hereby called to their duty to their Sovereign—to obey the laws—and to live henceforward as good and faithful subjects—and they will find the government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just."

What the effect of this repulse will be, it is difficult to conjecture. Our opinion is, however, that it will retard but not entirely prevent, the revolutionary movements of the disaffected.

The Patriots having taken up a stand at Montgomery, about five miles from the city, were dislodged from their position with a loss of 30 killed, and as many wounded.

According to the loyalist's account, the patriots were pursued about two miles—but Mackenzie and the greater number of his party effected their escape by scattering and taking to the woods. The loyalists soon afterwards returned to Toronto, where they were received with congratulations by the Queen's party.

The following postscript closes the account in the Buffalo paper:—

STILL LATER.

The cars have just arrived. There is nothing further from Toronto. People are in arms on both sides of the river. The ferry boats are either entirely stopped, or all the passengers strictly examined.

From the Quebec Official Gazette Extra.

MARTIAL LAW.

Province of **QUEBEC.**

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Warrington, of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there exists in the District of Montreal a traitorous conspiracy by a number of persons falsely styling themselves Patriots, for the subversion of the Authority of Her Majesty, and the destruction of the established Constitution and Government of the said Province; And whereas the said traitorous conspiracy hath broken out into acts of the most daring and open Rebellion, hath very considerably extended itself, unaccountably large Bodies of Armed Traitors have openly arrayed themselves and have made and do make attacks upon Her Majesty's Forces, and have committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties;—And whereas in the parts of the said District in which the said conspiracy hath not as yet broken out into open Rebellion, large numbers of such persons so calling themselves Patriots for the execution of such their wicked designs, have planned means of open violence, and formed public arrangements for raising and arming an organized and disciplined Force, and in furtherance of their purpose have frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers; And whereas the exertions of the Civil powers are ineffectual for the suppression of the aforesaid traitorous and wicked conspiracy and Rebellion, and for the protection of the lives and properties of Her Majesty's loyal subjects; And whereas the Courts of Justice in the said District of Montreal have virtually ceased, from the impossibility of any legal process or warrant of arrest therein.

Now, therefore, I, Archibald, Earl of Gosford Governor in Chief, and Captain General in and over the said Province of Lower Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province, have issued orders to Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the said Province, and other Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in the same, to arrest and punish all persons acting, or aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said Conspiracy and Rebellion which now exist within the said District of Montreal, and which have broken out in the most daring and most violent attacks upon Her Majesty's Forces, according to **MARTIAL LAW**, either by **DEATH** or otherwise, as to them as shall seem right and expedient for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels, in the said District; of which all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary of the Province,

A letter published in the Burlington Sentinel, dated St. Albans, Dec. 11, says:

"Martial law is proclaimed in the town of Montreal, by hundreds in all parts of the District. They are also disarming every Frenchman in the Province. The leaders have all absconded who are not arrested. A gentleman direct from Canada, who may be relied on, says the greatest concern of the French at present is (so far as he can judge) to secure personal safety. The Government in waging a most unmerciful warfare against them. He thinks from all he could learn that many prisoners have already been executed, but not publicly. And as there are none but Tory presses, and as communication by mail is for the most parts intercepted they can carry on a bloody massacre in Montreal, while the people in the States remain ignorant of its nature and extent.—He says a report in which he can place confidence, came to St. Césaire while he was there, that eleven prisoners

were sentenced to be shot last week. He says a very intelligent gentleman with whom he is acquainted, and who had just come from Montreal, told him that he saw the prisoners; there were 20 marched under guard from the new jail which is a mile or two out of the city, to the old one in the city, that soon after 9 of them were marched back, and he was informed that the other 11 were sentenced to be shot.—The day of execution, if I understand him right is the 11th which of course is to-day."

"I have found no reason to change my opinion as to the expediency of adopting the system (Sub Treasury) proposed."—[Van Buren's last message.

This is the extraordinary language of the Message. The political revolutions which the Message admits to "have taken place in several States"—even the triumphant redemption of New York—where this single issue, we may say, was presented to the people—all this has failed to shake his confidence in his own infallibility. All that he has seen and heard of public sentiment has not even led him to doubt of the entire wisdom and "expediency" of his original system. He forgets the popular lesson of Mr. Jefferson, that "things even salutary should not be crammed down the throats of dissenting brethren"—but persists in the recommendation of a scheme which has been thus rebuked by the People, and finds no reason in the world for the modification of his first opinions!

If a representative who pretends to govern himself by the expressions of the popular will, is permitted to go behind the results of the ballot box; and to judge of the wishes of his constituents, and to obey or disobey as he approves or disapproves them, he at once introduces an element which destroys the whole theory, and explodes the system which he undertakes to uphold.

But what could be more audacious or more gross than the language of Mr. Van Buren? To change the language and preserve the sentiment, is simply this: "I acquiesce in the popular will,—but the Banks, not the People have spoken in your recent elections. Your People have been bought like cattle, and carried to the Polls by the Banks. I regard the result as an indication of the Money Box, and not of the Ballot Box, and therefore cannot permit it to influence in any wise my judgment."

When before did a President of the United States undertake to argue away the Public Will—or at any rate to accuse the great body of the People of acting under a corrupt and sordid influence? And how base is the accusation? We appeal to the farmers and tradesmen and working-men—is the charge thus gravely brought against you by your chief magistrate true? Disguised as it is in specious phraseology—the charge is direct, and cannot be misunderstood. It is the old hackneyed accusation of the Globe—put into decent language—but not divested of a particle of its venom and malignity—and coming as it does, in an official document, doubly insolent and doubly infamous—that "the People have been bought by the Banks," and that therefore their decisions at the Ballot Box are entitled to no consideration from their public servants! This is Mr. Van Buren's new issue with the People, and we doubt not that the People are ready to meet it.
New York Cour. & Eng.

Melancholy and Distressing Death of Three Brothers.
Three brothers, by the name of McGreedy, were drowned on Saturday afternoon, a few yards above the dam, in the Parson's Creek; the youngest of them, aged about four years, was playing near the water, and slipped under the ice; the second one went in to save him, and became entangled in the ice; by this time the mother had arrived on the spot; the oldest one, aged 13, was just plunging in for the purpose of attempting to save his brothers, the mother saw that all three were in danger of perishing, and attempted to reach them; the oldest one, forgetful of self, even in that moment of extreme danger, called out and entreated his mother not to attempt to save them! Heroism, self possession and disinterestedness like this is rarely witnessed. The afflicted mother saw all three of her children perish, without having in her power, in consequence of the ice and great depth of the water, to extend them any aid. They were all fine, intelligent and promising boys. The scene was one of anguish, too heart-rending for description.
Albany Journal.

If it is true, and perhaps it is, that the British Government have asked permission to march their troops across Maine, to subdue the Canadians, it may be well for the President to examine their claim to any favor from us. We should at least stipulate against their carrying off any of our citizens and confining them in their jails, and provide against their taking permanent possession of the country they propose to cross. We suppose they wish to cross by the Kennebec road.—*Kennebec Journal.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Dec. 11, 1837.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 576 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2000 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at \$7; first quality \$6 25 a 6 75; second quality 5 50 a 5 25; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$8 a 10; two year old \$15 a 20; three year old \$20 a 25.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots were taken at 1 75, 1 50, 2 17, 2 37 and 2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle taken at 7 1-2 c for sows, and 8 1-2 c for barrows. At retail, 9 for sows, and 10 for barrows.

Lyceum.

A meeting of the St. Johnsbury Lyceum will be held at the School House on the Plain, THIS EVENING, at precisely six o'clock. The Citizens are invited to attend.

Question.—Ought Senators and Representatives in Congress to obey the instructions of their constituents.
Dec. 19.

TEMPERANCE.—The annual meeting of the CALDONIA COUNTY YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Fencham, on Tuesday January 2, 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is solicited, as arrangements are made to ensure interesting exercises.

ANTI-SLAVERY. Rev. Mr. BECKLEY will deliver an address upon Slavery at the meeting house in this village to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, to commence at 6 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

MARRIAGES.

In Greensborough, Dec. 10, Rev. Samuel G. Scott, of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Sarah Haynes, of G.

In Walden, Dec. 7, by Rev. P. Mason, Mr. Paul Dean Knight, to Miss Eliza Dean.

In Lyndon, Mr. Kerley H. Blanchard, to Miss Nancy S. Powers.

DEATHS.

In Cabot, Dec. 5, Mr. John Smith, aged 63. He was killed instantly by the fall of a tree.

In Woodstock, of small pox, an infant child of Mr. Nathaniel Sinclair, Jr.; also of small pox, Mr. Horace Crook, aged 23.

In Langdon, N. H. Mr. Joseph Willard, an estimable citizen, 76.

December 1837.

FANCY DINING CHAIRS. Those elegant raised seat ROCKING CHAIRS. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give us a call. Just received, a new supply of SHEETINGS, the very best article manufactured, at former low prices. Also many other NEW GOODS. Gentlemen and ladies, don't forget to call. Here is the place to get great bargains.
19—3w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would say to his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received from Boston, a first rate stock of

New Goods.

suitable for the season—which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this County, for cash or produce. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to call.

For sale as above, one Bale **BUFFALO ROBES. FUR CAPS COLLARS, &c.**

40 BUSHES T. J. SALT, which will be sold at a very low price for cash or produce.

MOSES KITTREDGE.
St. Johnsbury, Dec. 7, 1837. 19—tf

A Card.

T. C. TAPLIN, DENTIST, Montpelier.

WOULD respectfully inform the Inhabitants of St. Johnsbury Plain and vicinity, that he will be at Mr. IDE'S HOTEL, on the 20th inst. where he proposes to remain a few days, during which time he will be happy to receive those who may favor him with their confidence.
December 1, 1837. 18—tf

Bank of Orleans.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Orleans are hereby notified to meet at the Inn of Jacob L. French, in Trasburgh, on the 2d Tuesday of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors of said Bank for the year ensuing.

By order of Directors,
GEO. C. WEST, Cashier.

Dated at Trasburgh, 30 Nov. 1837. 18—3w

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I give my son, HOMER F. SMITH, his time, free liberty to act, and do business for himself; and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
EDWARD SMITH.

GEORGE M. CARRILL.
Morgan, Dec. 1, 1837. 18—3w

Calderons and Hollow Ware.

4 SIZES FRANCONIA CALDERONS; also a complete assortment of **HOLLOW WARE,** from the Furnace of Blake, Hammond & Co. Brandon, Vt. for sale at Manufacturers prices.

HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

Millinery and Dress Making.

MISSISS STONG & GILES.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Lyndon and its vicinity, that they have commenced the MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING business in Mr. Welton's building, at Lyndon Corner, a few rods south of Messrs Paddock & Houghton's Store, and solicit a share of Public patronage. They flatter themselves that by the experience they have had in the business that they shall be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.
Lyndon Corner, Nov. 10, 1837. 15—tf

Fairbanks' Improved Cooking Stoves.

FOR Sale by **E. B. & J. SIMONDS.**
Glover, 10th Nov. 1837. 15—6w

The Latest Improvement.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. have now for sale an assortment of their improved

DIVING FLUE STOVES.

which for durability, convenience, economy and general utility are unrivaled by any in use. The latest improvement consists essentially in the riven hearth, where a Tea Kettle may be boiled by using a small handful of chips. The Stove is adapted to the various utensils of the kitchen. The oven is large and even tempered. The draft is easily regulated, and last, though not least, no extra labor is required in the preparation of fuel.
St. Johnsbury, Nov. 5, 1837. 14—tf

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

STEWART'S Premium Cook, 3 sizes;
GRANGERS Conical do 2 do
WOOLSON'S Patent do 4 do

Parlor, Shop and Common BOX STOVES, for sale at Manufacturers prices by

HIRAM TRACY.
Wells River, Nov. 6, 1837. 14—6w

Woolson's Patent Cooking Stoves—for Sale.

THE subscribers have, and intend to keep constantly on hand, WOOLSON'S highly approved COOKING STOVES, of four different sizes.

ALSO.
STOVE PIPE.
PADDOCK & HOUGHTON.
Lyndon, Oct. 15, 1837. 11—tf

Strayed.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in Guildhall, about the 1st day of October last, a three year old sorrel MARE, with white feet—a black spot on the right side. Any person giving information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

HIRAM H. NICHOLS.
Guildhall, Vt. Nov. 7, 1837. 16—tf

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAPER THAN EVER—NO MISTAKE!

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have just received an additional supply of **NEW GOODS** making their assortment complete. And we would now say, if great bargains are an object, please give us a call. Many articles which we have just purchased we shall sell at prices so low, for "cash down," as will doubtless astonish the purchaser. For instance, we will sell sheeting of a fair quality, at 9 1-2 cents per yard. American Calicoes at unusually low prices. Ladies can for less than one dollar, get enough to make a go-to-meeting dress; and what is better, want fade by washing!! Elegant Merino Shawls at \$5.25—such as heretofore have sold at \$8.—Merinoes, Cressians, Camlets, Fancy Hdkfs. Pocket do., in short a good assortment of shell Goods. Fur CAPS, Collars, &c.

W. I. Goods and Groceries,

a prime assortment. Young Hyson Tea of a fair quality at 45 cents. All articles which we have just purchased, or previously had on hand, will be sold low, very low, when compared with their present market value. We want to raise lots of cash and shall sell cheaper for cash than we can on a credit. But we also want to pay them when they those who are responsible to pay them when they wish to purchase Goods on a credit, (if responsible) and all who wish to purchase with cash or most Goods. We pledge ourselves, that no pains shall be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Gentlemen and Ladies, please call and take off what Goods we have on hand, and a new supply shall be forthcoming. **SHEDD & JEWETT.**
St. Johnsbury Plain, Nov. 1, 1837. 14—tf